

Form 10-300
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Virginia	
COUNTY: Hampton (in cit.)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 11/12/69	DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES

1. NAME
COMMON:
Hampton Institute
AND/OR HISTORIC:
Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: S side of Rt. 60 (East Queen St.), .8 mi. NW of intersection
of Rt. 60 and Hampton Roads Bridge Tunnel.
CITY OR TOWN:
Hampton
STATE:
Virginia
CODE: 45
COUNTY: (in cit.)
CODE: 650

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Collect <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
No: <input type="checkbox"/>			

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNERS NAME:
Hampton Institute Director of Development
STREET AND NUMBER:
East Queen Street Hampton Institute
CITY OR TOWN:
Hampton
STATE:
Virginia
CODE: 45

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Clerk of Court
STREET AND NUMBER:
City of Hampton
CITY OR TOWN:
Hampton
STATE:
Virginia
CODE: 45
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 201 acres

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Report #114-6
DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 Federal ☐ State ☒ County ☐ Local ☐
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
STREET AND NUMBER:
Room 1116, Ninth Street State Office Building
CITY OR TOWN:
Richmond
STATE:
Virginia
CODE: 45

STATE: Virginia
COUNTY: Hampton (in cit.)
ENTRY NUMBER: 114-6
DATE: 11/12/69
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located on what was formerly known as Little Scotland Plantation near the mouth of the Hampton River, Hampton Institute occupies some two hundred acres on which are over one hundred buildings. Near the bank of the river stands the Mansion House, the original plantation residence for Little Scotland. This two-and-a-half story, early-nineteenth century structure of stucco-covered brick has been altered and enlarged with numerous additions over the years. The section containing the three northern bays of the entrance front is the original part of the house.

To the north of the Mansion House and also overlooking the water is Richard Morris Hunt's massive Virginia Hall. This imposing three- and two-half story structure displays little architectural ornament, but its general outline with steep roofed center and end pavilions recalls the French Renaissance style. Built in the shape of an H, Virginia Hall was designed to contain "a chapel, with seating for four hundred people, an industrial room for the manufacture of clothing, and for instruction in sewing in all its branches; a dining room able to accomodate two hundred and seventy-five boarders; a large laundry and kitchen, besides quarters for twelve teachers and sleeping room for one hundred and twenty girls."

To the south of the Mansion House and also near the river bank is the old Academic Hall, also designed by Richard Morris Hunt to replace an earlier one which he had designed but which was destroyed by fire. This new hall is a cruciform two-story structure covered by a hipped roof. When Hunt was commissioned to design the building, it was specified by the president of the Institute to "make building strong and plain - no attempt at ornament."

Between the new Academic Hall and the Mansion House is the Romanesque-style Memorial Church designed by J. C. Cady. Built in the north Italian tradition, this rectangular Roman brick structure consists of the main body and an attached one hundred fifty foot six-level campanile. The body of the church is one story with a clerestory covered by a hipped roof. In the almost square nave the student-made pews are still in place.

Although the campus of Hampton Institute contains a number of other distinguished buildings, the buildings here described comprise its chief architectural heritage.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 2+4)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐

16th Century ☐

18th Century ☒

20th Century ☐

15th Century ☐

17th Century ☐

19th Century ☒

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐

Education ☒

Political ☐

Urban Planning ☐

Prehistoric ☐

Engineering ☐

Religion/Philosophy ☐

Other (Specify) ☒

Historic ☐

Industry ☐

Philosophy ☐

History ☐

Agriculture ☐

Invention ☐

Science ☐

Art ☒

Landscape ☐

Sculpture ☐

Commerce ☐

Architecture ☐

Social/Humanitarian ☒

Communications ☐

Literature ☐

Theater ☐

Conservation ☐

Military ☐

Transportation ☐

Music ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

During and immediately following the Civil War the venerable town of Hampton on the northern shore of Hampton Roads harbor became a gathering place for many freed slaves. With this large concentration of Negroes under the protection of the Union Army, it was almost natural that an institution for the teaching and training of freed slaves be established here. It was through the urging of Samuel Chapman Armstrong, a twenty-seven-year-old Brevet Brigadier General, then chief of the local Freedmen's Bureau, that the American Missionary Association purchased the 165 acre farm where the Federal Government had maintained a hospital during the war. It was Armstrong's idea to create on this land a school to train selected young men and women "who should go out and teach and lead their people, first by example . . . and in this way build up an industrial system for the sake, not only of self-support and intelligent labor, but also for the sake of character." The school opened in 1868 with two teachers and fifteen pupils and General Armstrong as principal. In 1870 the school was chartered as the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute. Over the years courses at elementary and secondary levels were gradually dropped, and in 1932-33 Hampton received accreditation as a Class "A" college.

Hampton's first fifteen students had only makeshift quarters in the old hospital barracks. However, in 1874 the imposing Virginia Hall was completed after the designs of the fashionable architect Richard Morris Hunt. Construction of the building was carried out largely by students under the supervision of Albert Howe and his foreman Charles D. Cake. Hunt also designed an academic hall completed in 1870 but destroyed by fire in 1880. He was then commissioned to design a new hall to be built on the foundations of the old. This much simpler but very interesting building was completed in 1882. It is ironic that Hunt, who devoted his career chiefly to designing enormous mansions for American millionaires, should have been the architect for buildings to accomodate recently freed slaves.

Other notable early buildings on the grounds include the Memorial Church, a particularly fine Romanesque Revival structure designed by J. C. Cady in 1886. The early-nineteenth century plantation house known as the Mansion House has become the residence of the president.

Although open to students of all races, Hampton Institute stands as one of the earliest and most distinguished Negro educational institutions in America. The famous humanitarian Booker T. Washington was an alumnus of Hampton. Today the school contains over one hundred structures to facilitate

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

The Hampton Bulletin 1969-1970.

Armstrong, M. F. and Helen W. Ludlow, Hampton and Its Students. New York: Putnam, 1874.

Peabody, Frances, Education for Life, The Story of Hampton Institute. New York: Doubleday, 1919.

Talbot, Edith Armstrong, Samuel Chapman Armstrong. New York: Doubleday, 1904.

O'Neal, William B., Architecture in Virginia. Richmond: Virginia Museum, 1968.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	37 ° 01' 43 "	76 ° 20' 32 "				
NE	37 ° 01' 43 "	76 ° 19' 38 "				
SE	37 ° 01' 00 "	76 ° 19' 38 "				
SW	37 ° 01' 00 "	76 ° 20' 32 "				

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 3 AND 5)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
Staff, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, James W. Moody, Jr., Director		
ORGANIZATION	DATE	
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission	August 12, 1969	
STREET AND NUMBER:		
Room 1116, Ninth Street State Office Building		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
Richmond	Virginia	45

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Dr. Edward P. Alexander, Chairman
Title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Date 9/9/69

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 11/12/69

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date 11/12/69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) **#1**

STATE Virginia	
COUNTY Hampton (in cit.)	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. its broad educational program, but its architecturally distinguished early buildings have come to symbolize the high ideals on which the school was founded.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

#2

ITEM NUMBER 7,8

PAGE 1

7. DESCRIPTION

At its April 20, 1976 meeting, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission reduced the Hampton Institute Register boundaries to encompass only the 15 acres which contain the major buildings that are most associated with the origins of the institution. This action was taken so as to alter the Register boundaries, nominated by the Landmarks Commission in September 1969, which delineated 200 acres so that they coincide with those boundaries established in the National Historic Landmark nomination report of January 9, 1974.

The adjusted boundaries exclude approximately 185 acres containing about 100 buildings on the Institute's campus including modern academic buildings such as Armstrong Hall, the Armstrong Slater Building, the Library, and Williams Recreation Center, as well as the Armstrong Athletic Field and numerous structures used for faculty and student housing. The new boundaries emphasize the importance of the five major edifices that signify the beginnings of the university: Virginia Hall, Mansion House, Memorial Chapel, Academic Hall, and the Wigwam. All but the last of these buildings, the Wigwam, have been previously discussed in the 1969 nomination report by the Landmarks Commission staff.

The Wigwam - "The enrollment of Indians at Hampton necessitated the construction of additional dormitory space. The Wigwam, completed in 1878, is believed to have been designed by Charles D. Cake, superintendent of all early construction at the school. It is a rather simple red brick structure, 35 by 95 feet, and three stories tall with basement. The building is characterized by bands of black brick, segmental arched openings, and a two-story central wooden porch on both north and south sides of the building. The low gable roof is supported by exposed bracing. Upon returning to Hampton, his alma mater, in 1879, Booker T. Washington assumed charge of the Wigwam. Preservation work is currently in progress." (Carol Ann Poh, "Hampton Institute," National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, January 9, 1974).

Other buildings included within the 15 acres, though not of particular historical significance, are Cleveland Hall, Ogden, and the Administration Building.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #4)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Addition to paragraph 3 so that the first sentence reads:

"Other notable early buildings on the grounds include the Memorial Church, a particularly fine Romanesque Revival structure designed by J.C. Gady in 1886, and the Wigwam, completed the next year and believed to have been designed by Charles D. Cake."

7/76

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CONTINUATION SHEET

#3

ITEM NUMBER 9, 10 PAGE 1

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Poh, Carol Ann, "Hampton Institute," National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, January 9, 1974, on file at the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References :

- A- 18/380960/4097850
- B- 18/380950/4097540
- C- 18/380620/4097550
- D- 18/380630/4097860

Boundary Description:

The 15 acres comprising the historically and architecturally significant portion of Hampton Institute are bounded by a line beginning at a point on the eastern shore of the Hampton River, approximately 100' SW of intersection of Shore Road and Tyler Street;

thence extending approximately 500' NE to intersection of Tyler Street and Huntington Road;

thence extending approximately 300' SE to intersection of Huntington Road and Frissell Avenue at Ogden Circle;

thence extending approximately 500' NE along Frissell Avenue;

thence extending approximately 300' SE to Armstrong Avenue, cutting across the block between Frissell and Armstrong Avenues;

thence extending approximately 200' SW along Armstrong Avenue to intersection of said avenue with Huntington Road;

thence extending approximately 400' SE along Huntington Road to its intersection with Marshall Avenue;

thence extending approximately 300' SW along Marshall Avenue;

thence extending approximately 150' SE, then approximately 150' SW, then approximately 100' NW, then approximately 50' due W, then approximately 100' NW - thus encompassing Academic Hall, but excluding the surrounding parking lots;

thence extending approximately 100' SW to shore of Hampton River;

thence extending NW along shoreline to point of origin.

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HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Hampton, Virginia

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CONTINUATION SHEET #4

ITEM NUMBER 7, PAGE

7. DESCRIPTION

In addition to the abovementioned structures, both the college cemetery, where many of Hampton Institute's first Indian students are buried, and the Emancipation Oak, under which in 1863 the Emancipation Proclamation was read to Hampton residents, are included in the Register boundaries, although neither is contiguous with the historic complex. The cemetery is located on Jones Creek at the southern end of Orchard Road, southeast of the main complex. In the northeast corner of the campus, the Emancipation Oak sits, just east of Emancipation Drive.

10/21/76

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HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Hampton, Virginia

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CONTINUATION SHEET

#5

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - Boundary Description Addition:

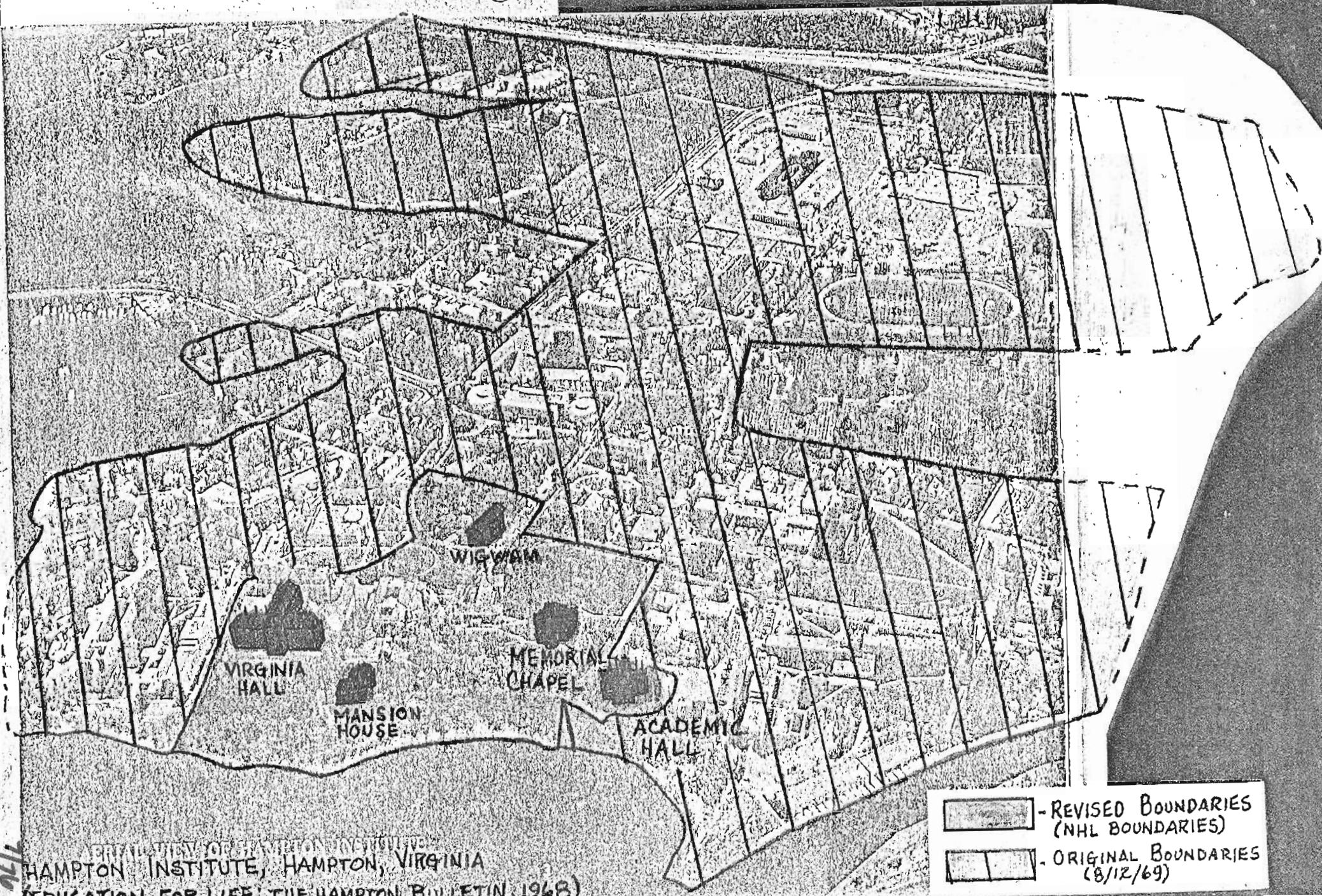
Also included in the Register boundaries, though not contiguous with the historic complex, are the college cemetery and the Emancipation Oak. The cemetery is located approximately 1000 feet southeast of the complex, on Jones Creek at the southern end of Orchard Road. The Emancipation Oak is situated approximately 2300 feet northeast of the complex, 400 feet southeast of the intersection of Tyler Street (U.S. Route 60) and Emancipation Drive.

Individual UTM References:

College Cemetery (point E) - 18/381180/4097440
Emancipation Oak (point F) - 18/381600/4098040

10/21/76

Outstanding Among American Colleges



[Stippled Box] - REVISED BOUNDARIES
 (NHL BOUNDARIES)
 [Solid Box] - ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES
 (8/12/69)

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA
 (EDUCATION FOR LIFE: THE HAMPTON BULLETIN, 1968)